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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.
GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M. Offenbach.
WALLACE'S THEATRE.
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. William J. Florence.UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
CONSCIENCE, at 8 P. M.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
at 8 P. M.PARK THEATRE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. M. G. C. Howard.HOWERY THEATRE.
MISS KATE FISHER'S BENEFIT, at 8 P. M.WOODS' MUSKUM.
DAVID GARRICK, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.EAGLE THEATRE.
PARTED, at 8 P. M. Henrietta Chantrel.CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HUNTER DUMPHY, at 8 P. M.CHICKERING HALL.
CONCERT, at 8 P. M.THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
ON HAND, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.PARISIAN VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.JEVING HALL.
BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE, at 8 P. M.GLOBE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.JONES' WOOD COLLOSUM.
HIGH ROPE, at 4.30 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail train orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

During the summer months the HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar per month, free of postage.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull, with comparatively small changes. Gold advanced to 112 7-8 and closed at 112 3-4. Money loaned at 2 1-2 and 3 per cent. Government bonds were strong and in brisk demand. Railway bonds steady.

THERE IS SCARCELY AN ARGUMENT that can be used in favor of the nomination of Bristow that might not be used in favor of Grant for a third term.

TEN CENTS ON THE DOLLAR is the epitaph on the once much spread out and now quite flattened out firm of Sprague, Hoyt & Co. This epitaph heads the long list of creditors which is published elsewhere.

"ANY ONE TO BEAT ROSCOE CONKLING?"—This is the cry of the reformers; and it is a cry unworthy of any party.

THE JEROME PARK RACES were well attended yesterday despite the rival attraction of the yacht club regatta, and four fine races on a good track rewarded those who preferred the sports on terra firma to those of the unsteady ocean.

MR. BLAINE has constituted himself a committee for the investigation of the Confederate House, and will soon make a report.

CINCINNATI at dead of night begins to hear strange sounds—harsher and more discordant than the shrill squeak and gurgle of its familiar dying pig. The delegates, shouters and strikers of republicanism are upon her. The chief sound is said to be Conkling's warburston, which may be pronounced Washburne for all we know yet.

"A CONFEDERATE HOUSE."—This is what Blaine calls the present House of Representatives. But it is no explanation of the letter reminding Caldwell, the railway jobber, that he had decided a point of order in his favor, and that the favor should be considered.

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH, Boston, passed under the hammer yesterday for thirteen hundred dollars, and within sixty days is to pass under the purchaser's demolishing pickaxe. Boston was perhaps ashamed of the inscription on the tower, which might shock the eyes of some of our visitors from abroad. Now for Faneuil Hall!

EVERYBODY WHO ADMIRES the pluck of Blaine—and he has certainly shown courage and resource—must regret that he did not avail himself of these qualities when the railway jobbers came about him. He might have been next President of the United States.

IF THE WEST wins the prize for Hayes or the Great Unknown it would be a capital thing for George William Curtis to demand in the name of New York the nomination of John Jay or William M. Everts as a centennial candidate for the Vice Presidency. In the veins of these gentlemen runs the best Revolutionary blood.

THE SPEECH OF MR. TARBOW in the House of Representatives on the Blaine matter we think fairly puts the case as far as partisan motives were concerned in the starting of the inquiry which has been so unpleasant for the ex-Speaker and Presidential aspirant. Devoid of the heat and fury which Mr. Blaine manages to inject into all his personal explanations, it was sufficiently tinged with irony and sarcasm to be effective over his antagonist's attack as the deliberate thrust of a cold, well-tempered blade would be against the whirl of a painted poker in the hands of a clown. It places the assailants of Mr. Blaine's honor in the written work of his own hands, and evidence of those for years his political allies and bosom friends.

The Voice of New York at Cincinnati.

Within the ensuing day or two all the New York delegates will be en route for Cincinnati. They go to the scene of action full of hope and courage, with the disposition and ability for energetic efforts and with strong confidence in the success of their candidate. They are inspired by a creditable feeling of State pride, by warm personal admiration of the man of their choice, by perfect trust, founded on many trials, in his brilliant qualities as a leader; by an unflinching belief in his ability to carry the Empire State against any competitor whom the democratic party may put into the field against him. It is conceded by all competent judges that New York will be the main battle ground of the campaign, and that neither party can elect the President if it loses this State. In the estimation of Mr. Conkling's friends his strength as a candidate lies in the expectation that he can carry New York, while it is certain that Blaine cannot, that Morton cannot, that Bristow cannot, and that Washburne or Hayes would be weaker than the man who is the conceded leader of the republican party of the State.

If it were the appointed task of the Cincinnati Convention to nominate a candidate who would please the greatest number of republicans Senator Conkling might not be the strongest man in the party. If the Republican National Convention were an electoral college, and not a mere nominating body, its action would be as free as that of the Union League Club in electing its president or that of a college of cardinals in electing a Pope. Democrats have no voice in choosing a president of the Union League Club; Protestants have no voice in the election of a Pope; but the Cincinnati Convention, instead of choosing a President, will merely propose a candidate. The democratic party will have something to say on the question of his election. If the Convention at Cincinnati had a commission to elect the next President and were under no necessity of looking to any other indorsement than that of the republican party in the several States it would be safe for it to act as the Sacred College does in the election of a Pope, which pays no regard to Protestant feeling. But the problem at Cincinnati is not to find the candidate who would please the largest number of republicans, but a candidate who can be elected. There are fifteen States which can be securely relied on to give majorities for the republican ticket, whether their preferences are indorsed at Cincinnati or not. There are fifteen other States which the republicans cannot carry in any event. It would be political idleness to nominate with reference either to the fifteen States which the republican party can have no hope of carrying or with reference to the other fifteen whose support of any fair ticket admits of no doubt. The election will be decided by the few doubtful States. The ticket on both sides, if wisely selected, will be made up with a view to its chances of success in those States on which the election is to hinge, and especially New York, which is the grand pivot of this campaign. The party which wins New York will win the election; the party which loses New York will be bankrupt for the ensuing four years. If anything relating to the canvass is certain this is certain.

Every prominent politician on both sides admits that the canvass hinges just here, no estimate of chances made up and paraded by either party leaving out a claim to New York, or including votes enough to elect the President without those of this State. The great strength of Senator Conkling lies in this undeniable fact, that his party can have no rational hope of success without New York, and that Mr. Conkling is stronger in New York than any other republican in the United States. He stands higher in New York than any other republican, for various reasons, all of which have some weight. In the first place, his abilities are superior to those of any other republican since the death of Mr. Seward and the alienation of Mr. Adams, and it is natural that the party in his own State should be proud of his intellectual pre-eminence. In the second place, he has been for several years the recognized leader of the New York republicans, and they have found him a safe man to follow. Every republican who has competed with him for the leadership of the party in this State has been rejected by the people and remanded to private life, including the three ex-Governors and ex-Senators Messrs. Fenton, Dix and Morgan. No republican in the State approaches Senator Conkling in political influence, and no republican outside of the State has anything like his hold on the confidence and admiration of the party in New York. Now, considering that the great problem in this Presidential canvass is to find the candidate who has the best chances for carrying New York, considering that failure in New York involves the defeat of the party that loses it, the question for the Cincinnati Convention is narrowed to a single point—namely, what candidate has the best chances for getting the electoral votes of New York? On this point the most competent judges are the New York republicans, who understand the State better than any outsiders. They would be fools to press the nomination of Mr. Conkling if they did not feel assured of his great strength at home. The voice of New York ought to have great weight at Cincinnati, for the New York delegates are the best judges of the relative strength of candidates in their own State.

If Mr. Conkling should be the successful candidate it is easy to anticipate what the republican press and orators will say of him in every part of the Union. It will then be maintained by all republicans that he is the first orator and one of the foremost statesmen in public life; that he has been the truest and steadiest advocate of a sound currency; that he has practised no demagogic arts and mounted no hobbies to draw separate attention to himself; that he has never sought factitious popularity outside of party lines; that he has never been implicated in any job or questionable transaction; that he represents the whole republican party and not any faction or clique; that his knowledge of public affairs is superior to that of any other American statesman, and that his sense of party loyalty and respect for party discipline have withstood the disintegrating influences

which carried Sumner, Greeley, Trumbull, Schurz, Banks, Fenton and so many other republican leaders into opposition. It is owing to the steadfast fidelity of men like Conkling that the party has not been disorganized and disbanded. To him more than to any other leader it is indebted for its continued existence as a united political phalanx, and for its ability to go into another Presidential election with prospects of success. The maintenance of the organization amid so many defections necessitated a firm support of the administration. If the President had not had unflinching supporters like Mr. Conkling the republican party today would be a broken, scattered and demoralized political army, despised by its friends and not formidable to its foes. The only rallying point for holding the party together was the administration of President Grant, and Mr. Conkling has done more than any other individual in preventing a general stampede when so many other leaders deserted. It was not for Grant's sake, but for the party's sake, that Mr. Conkling has been so staunch a champion of unity and discipline; and the soundness of his judgment is vindicated by the fact that, in spite of so many desertions by trusted leaders, and in spite of the fall of so many republican officials, the party preserves its organization and its vitality, and has more than an even chance of electing the next President. If Mr. Conkling had played a rôle like that of Mr. Curtis and so many other the republican party would by this time be so weak as to make it of no consequence who is nominated by its National Convention. The preservation of the party is owing to men of whom Mr. Conkling is the most conspicuous type; nor can it expect success in the election without the powerful aid of the administration with which Mr. Conkling was too wise to break.

It is, of course, possible that Mr. Conkling may be defeated at Cincinnati; but certain it is that the republican party can succeed only by pursuing a policy like that of which he is so eminent a representative. Even if the Convention should reject the man it will have to adopt his system. Instead of disrupting the party by a break with the President it will have to act in harmony with him or forfeit its chances of success. It cannot nominate Bristow without destroying the party, because Bristow stands just where Sumner, Schurz, Greeley and their abettors stood when they were on the point of deserting. Warned by their fate Bristow dares not go outside the party; but, excepting his lack of courage, he belongs to their class. He is a mere Fouché in politics, and it would be as preposterous to nominate him for the Presidency as it would have been for the French people to have made Fouché the successor of the Emperor Napoleon. If Senator Conkling should not be nominated some republican like Mr. Washburne or Governor Hayes, some republican who has acted with the party and has made no open or covert war on the administration, must be taken, unless the Convention courts defeat.

BURSTOW WOULD MAKE a better reform candidate for the Presidency if he were to resign his portfolio as Secretary of the Treasury. How can he reform an administration of which he is a prominent member?

Repeal of the Resumption Act.

One of our Washington correspondents draws attention to the strenuous attempt about to be made in Congress for the repeal of the law fixing January 1, 1879, as the date for the resumption of specie payments. Our correspondent thinks it will receive the support of soft money republicans as well as soft money democrats. This movement is of no importance and deserves no respect. Even if it passes the House it cannot pass the Senate, and is therefore of no importance. When Congress adjourns the law will stand precisely as it does at present. The attempt to carry a repeal through the House is a trick of demagogues, with a view to force the question into the Presidential canvass. It can have no effect at Cincinnati, because the republican party is too shrewd not to take advantage of the democratic split on the currency. The fact that Senator Morton went to Ohio last fall and spoke on the hard money side should be accepted as conclusive evidence that the Cincinnati Convention will be a unit on the currency question. Wild theorists, like Pig Iron Kelley, have lost all influence in the republican party since the discovery that the resumption question can be used as a wedge to split the democratic party.

The expediency of repealing the Resumption act is a question for the next Congress. The act is idle without new legislation providing means for carrying it into effect. There is no pressing need for immediate action, for the present laws are bringing a gradual contraction of the currency, and legislation for accelerating or arresting this contraction had better come a year or two hence than at present. If it is found in 1877 or 1878 that resumption in 1879 would cause too great a shock to business the period can then be extended. The sound opinion of the country cares little for the particular date provided there is a steady progress toward resumption, and it is wise to postpone legislation on the subject until the country gets beyond the heat and turmoil of a Presidential election. The repeal of the Resumption act now is not possible, because the Senate will not consent to it, and the passage of such a bill by the House, with a mere view to political effect, would be a contemptible trick, deserving the scorn of honest men.

IN THE EVENT of the nomination of Washburne for President Edwin D. Morgan would be a capital man for Vice President.

THE LITTLE TWEEDS AND SWEEDS of Westchester have found their Tilden in a new Board of Trustees, who promptly carried the wrongs of the town through the courts; but, alas! for New York, the likeness drew there to our municipal robbery. While the little Tweedster ring has been compelled to disgorge the plunder, Uncle Samuel has not collected much on his \$6,000,000 verdict against the ex-Boss. It must be allowed that our city thieves were "no countrymen," and their plunder was more deftly conveyed than any Westchester tyro could hope to accomplish. Still the Westchester men understood the general principle.

Every Man His Own Investigator.

Mr. Blaine has "interviewed" the committee that had him on the table for political dissection somewhat in the style in which a character in one of the Irish romances did the surgeons. On the night of the battle the surgeons with instruments in hand were gathered about the board on which the wounded Irishman was stretched, and were in consultation whether they should begin by amputating his leg or trepanning his skull, and further, whether, these operations done, they would not find their labors lost, when the subject got up and cleared the room with the aid of a handy "bit of a stick."

Parliamentary dexterity and dash were important elements in Mr. Blaine's first demonstration. He rushed in among the startled, bewildered and stampeded democrats like the two German uhlans who used to capture all the French towns. He captured the whole investigating apparatus and proceeded to investigate himself—to rule out evidence and admit evidence—to plead for the prosecution, to reply for the defence, and, finally, to report for the committee. He acted on a good plan for politicians in tight places; for no man can be sure of being investigated to his satisfaction unless he does it himself. But his dash and dexterity in the House were legitimate displays of his power as a sort of parliamentary gladiator. Years of training in that sphere have given him a capacity for that sort of battle in which few men are his equals, and it was not strange therefore to see him trample down his opponents.

But the battle in the committee was quite another affair. There the committeemen were on their own ground—yet they permitted him to bully them from one end of the chapter to the other and seem scarcely to have dared say their souls were their own. No one can rise from reading any report of that scene without a sentiment of thorough contempt for the committee. But a sentiment of contempt for the committee does not imply a sentiment of admiration for Blaine, but rather a ridiculous perception of the attitudinizing of the candidate fighting to defend his weak places and "snorting through the long grass like a bob-tailed bull in fly time."

But he is not snorting without a definite purpose. His present purpose is to draw public attention away from those terrible letters. He has managed to start abroad the impression that the letters are of no consequence, and his organs give the cue that his reading them has saved him. It involves a sad reflection on political morality to see it believed by any one on such an array of letters a man can "recover his position" with his party. But this is perhaps one of the consequences of comparison. These letters produced against any man believed to be pure would destroy him. Almost any one of them would destroy Horatio Seymour. Could letters like these be fastened on Charles Francis Adams the office-holders would hoot all over the land, with triumphant irony, "This is your pure man!" For those men are believed to be above jobbery, and these are a jobber's letters. But it has been recognized that Blaine is not pure. Dribbles of corruption have soiled his name for months. Then came his seizure of Mulligan's papers. That act was so extreme that it was assumed the evidence against him was terrible. Now the evidence is produced. It is not so terribly plain as it was thought it would be; and so his friends hurray and deem that he is justified. It falls a little short of the worst that was deemed possible, and it is, therefore, held there is nothing in it.

But though the Blaine organs belittle these letters Blaine deems it well to not let the public have them too long for tranquil reflection, and so he keeps up the diversion. His antics before the committee have no other purpose. His howling over the Caldwell despatch, to endeavor to make that appear the great important point in the case, is the result of a simple consideration that, for effect on the public mind, it is better to appear as a martyr than as a hunted and discovered jobber.

IT WOULD BE WELL for Boss Kelly to pick outslim men like Augustus Schell for his delegation to St. Louis to oppose Tilden. If he should blunder upon a stout man the rural delegates would think it was Tweed.

The New York Yacht Club Regatta.

Since the yachting authorities got the sinister old weather prophet at Washington under control we have been blessed with better racing days for June regattas than formerly fell to our lot. We cannot say exactly how the job was done, nor can we tell how long the yachtsmen will hold the wily old disappointment in custody, but on no other supposition than that they have him "closed under hatches," as Burns says of his Satanic Majesty, can we account for yesterday's good luck. First of all there was a little duck of a breeze to make a pretty start; then outside the Narrows there was just enough to make the yachtsmen shake out every snowy inch of sail aboard till the handsome craft fairly waltzed along the waters, like summer queens dancing ecstatically to the god of wind. Now and again a wicked puff of wind would come and bring down some of the lighter drapery of these royal ladies by the run, and after they had tripped out past the Hook Old Neptune put such rollers under their flying feet and the wind sung such a hurly in their ears that the faintest hearts and frail forms among them were fain to turn and show their surf-white heels to the indecorous powers of wind and waves. Then it became a race in earnest, and the band of fearless, hardy sisters, gathering their skirts about them, went madly for the turning point and home again, dashed with the spray, which they did not take *cum grano salis*, but by the bucketful. It was truly delightful sport, and the Comet, as she came dashing back through the Narrows, leaving her lighter or more lumbering sisters behind, was a picture that the silver-footed Thetis would have risen from the sea to applaud if she happened to be in the Bay yesterday. The Idler belied her name in her hurry back to Staten Island; the Arrow shot past Fort Wadsworth as from a banded bow; the rollicking little Madcap came laughing home as fleetly as if

she was in real earnest, and the Wanderer and Rambler, forgetting that they were, as far as titles go, oceanic tramps, travelled to the stakeboat as if they were determined hereafter to earn their living by the wet of their bows. In short, it was a fine day's sport, and will put our yachtsmen in merry pin for the Centennial and other racing of the auspiciously opened season.

BURSTOW IS A VERY GOOD MAN, and has made an honest Secretary of the Treasury. His mule case was a feather in his cap. It enabled him to swear that he was an honest man.

The Canvass in New England.

We contribute this morning another series of interviews to the lists already presented, three of the New England States—Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire—being selected for this day's chapter of political opinion in regard to the Cincinnati nomination. The value of this contribution is in the proof it affords that Mr. Blaine cannot hold his own even in his own section. Connecticut is opposed to him, Vermont is very weak in his support and New Hampshire is wavering. Many of his best friends—friends like Judge Poland, who has received frequent favors at his hands—are beginning to think that his nomination would be inexpedient and to look elsewhere for a candidate to fill the requirements of the republican nominee. New England recognizes the necessity of carrying New York and, according to the sentiments of some of the delegates whose opinions we print, there is a disposition to support Mr. Wheeler rather than Senator Conkling. If New York is to be carried by the republicans Mr. Conkling is the only man in this State who can carry it, and the only candidate outside of it who has any chance to win here is Hayes or Washburne. From this time forward this fact will impress itself more and more upon the delegates to Cincinnati, and as Blaine's strength diminishes the support of such of the candidates as may possibly carry the Empire State must increase.

It will be observed as a curious feature of these interviews that each State has a candidate who is regarded by the delegation as worthy of either the first or second place on the ticket. New York presents Senator Conkling. In Pennsylvania there is something very like enthusiasm for Governor Hartman. New Jersey whispers the name of Frelinghuysen. Connecticut has a Jewell of her own. Vermont would like to put Judge Poland on the ticket for Vice President, and New Hampshire talks about Senator Cragin for the same place. None of these except Conkling is in reality a candidate at all, and a great deal of time is wasted in talking about them, but they are convenient names behind which delegates can conceal their opinions while they are searching after the "Great Unknown."

FOUCHÉ WAS NECESSARY under Napoleon. But no one cares about Fouché in a republic. This is one reason why Bristow, as the detectives' candidate for the Presidency, does not grow in strength.

The Selection of the Rifle Team.

Out of the eight marksmen added to the first sixteen by the joint committee two strong shots have succeeded in placing themselves among the first twelve in the competition that closed on Tuesday. This result fully vindicates the course of the committee and justifies the HERALD's opinion that these two gentlemen, Mr. Farwell and Mr. Weber, were worthy of an extended chance. Among the gentlemen who are to shoot finally next week for places on the team and reserve we do not think, if the present scores are to stand, and the new ones to be added, that there will be much change of place, except Mr. Fulton exhibits his skill in its wonted force. This he has failed in up to the present. Each of the marksmen has fired two hundred shots, and General Dakin still heads the list with 835 out of 1,000 points. The totals of the first eight are 6,419 out of 8,000 points, or 80.2375 per cent—a very remarkable figure indeed. To show how close the shooting was we may say that, taking the first twelve scores, the percentage is only reduced to 79.15. With such high shooting done at the disadvantage of every man firing on his own account we think that even if they composed the team they would be a hard lot to beat. The first competition of the Irish riflemen for places on their team, which is reported in full elsewhere, does not furnish us with any figures on which a fair comparison of their probable force with ours can be made. It is only a single day's shooting of forty-five shots per man, and the atmospheric conditions are said to have been unfavorable. The eight highest, who made 1,410 points out of a possible 1,800, however, have a percentage of 78.3 to show, which is very good shooting. We incline to the belief that when our own twelve are selected next week the best interests will be conserved by deferring the division into team and reserve until some time later on, leaving the less fortunate in these opening matches a chance to better themselves. We are glad to observe that the representative of the Western marksmen gallantly holds his own.

IF THE WESTERN DEMOCRATS, who are somewhat credulous, could only know that Tweed was out of Tammany, the opposition of the Dark Lantern Know Nothing Lodge to Uncle Samuel would be more effective.

NOR YET.—A week or two of breathing time for the Great Powers is probably in order upon the Eastern question, unless the principalities grow tired of being held back by a Power that really wishes to see them at war with Turkey. The conflicting reports which have reached here respecting the attitude of Serbia show that it would require but little precipitancy to turn the scale from warlike peace to actual war. The insurgents in the revolted provinces having gone so far and held their ground so fairly probably count but little on the offers of the Porte, and this continuous irritant on the principalities may draw the evil humors to the surface before the great diplomatic doctors can remove them by internal treatment. We do not give any weight to the report that Count Andrássy hesitates to attend the meeting of the Russian and German Chancellors at Ems. Austria, whatever side she is driven to take finally, cannot refuse to aid

any movement of the Northern empire which is made in the name of peace, no matter how hollow she may believe the pacific professions to be.

ADVICE TO GENTLEMEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.—Organize a reform club in the republican party or go out to St. Louis in Boss Kelly's anti-Tilden curbstone delegation. Wages good, work easy.

The Escape of the Fenians.

The escape of the Fenian prisoners from West Australia adds a strange chapter to the long-sustained quarrel between England and Ireland. Within the last ten years Ireland's feeling of antagonism against her conqueror has been illustrated in many ways, from rebellion in Ireland to invasions of Canada, from secret conspiracy to open organizations, from rule demonstrations and what not. This carefully prepared plan to rescue a number of sentenced prisoners, insignificant, perhaps, in themselves, shows they were estimated by their brethren for their sacrifices as much as for their personal value, and the demonstration of this alone will, doubtless, stimulate the anti-English sentiment among the mass of Irishmen opposed to English rule. Hence, if the fugitives make good their escape—and once on the high seas on board an American ship there seems little danger of their return to prison—we may look to see the event swell to the importance of a victory over England, and inflame Irish opinion here as well as in Ireland to a degree which those who look on the transaction with foreign eyes may not comprehend at first. The affair will bring little credit to Mr. Disraeli, who so recently refused to remit the penalties on these men. Had it been announced that they were to be pardoned it would have saved appearances, although it could not have prevented the rescue, which must have taken place some weeks before the amnesty debate. In one respect this stimulation of national aspirations in Ireland will be unfortunate for England—namely, that she finds herself on the edge of what may prove a gigantic war, when the bare necessity of keeping a large garrison in Ireland and a large naval force in Irish waters will weaken her for offensive purposes considerably.

THE IMPRESSION THAT TAMMANY is opposed to Tilden helps the canvass of the New York statesman throughout the West. Our Western friends have an impression that Tweed is still in command of Tammany, and view with apprehension the intrigues of the Dark Lantern Know Nothing Lodge for power.

BOYS AND KNIVES are hard to keep apart, but it is usually with the view of having a tool rather than a weapon that the boy so longs for the blade. The case of the boy Moore, who stabbed and killed another boy in a trifling quarrel, shows how the cowardly resort to the knife by old ruffians has its demoralizing effect on the young. Youth is imitative, and the passions are often stronger in boyhood than grown people are apt to imagine. Hence, in a city where policemen use their clubs on the slightest provocation, and rowdy answers rowdy with the knife or pistol, brutality is certain to be encouraged in the adolescent. The comparatively harmless resort to fistfights seems to have gone out of fashion alike for young and old. Let us hope that pending the millennium, when goodness shall be universal, manliness in quarrel may take its old place in our affections.

IT LOOKS LIKE AN INTRIGUE for Bristow to run for the Presidency in opposition to the wishes of an administration in which he is a subordinate.

THE EXHIBITION looms into shape gradually, and its magnificent attractions are being more steadily realized by our citizens. This desirable state of affairs can be helped still further if the directors will only take the remainder of their task to heart. Everybody is going, but there is a holding back which means that people want their money's worth outside and inside the grounds at Fairmount Park. That assured Philadelphia may count on the rush.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ab Sin; ah la Blaine.
Her Sands of life have run out.
How would "Mulligan and Marsh" do?
Mr. Charles De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle, is in New York.

A Milwaukee man named Kindling would commit suicide with a hatchet.

Lord John Russell insists upon having the Turks expelled from Turkey.

The King and Queen of Greece will remain at Copenhagen up to the 15th of July.

"Baptist Sammy" is what the enemy now calls the reformer of the great unwashed.

Montgomery Queen, the circus man, is going into the business of ostrich farming in California.

It is said that Judge Hoar and G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, are both in favor of Blaine after Bristow.

The Chicago Times must not be jealous. Doesn't it always make a good deal of bustle over a fast train?

Mrs. Swishelm says that the tobacco that the Germans smoke is only paper steeped in a tobacco solution.

Colonel Vest is rising as a gubernatorial candidate in Missouri, and his opponents are trying to pull him down.

From Peiro this week will be in Boston, a town which is known in history mainly because it puts molasses into its baked beans.

Do you remember how Horatio Prescott in one of his split-circumstances spoke of carrying great armloads of rhododendrons?

A great number of domestic servants are sailing for the Old Country, and now there is a chance for a housewife to have "her evening out."

Nothing so greatly disappoints a man of affairs as to crawl down through a whisper of gassy foam and wonder why he ordered a glass of soda.

What is the use of making strawberry shortcake out of two crusts when you have to take a microscope out to see how close the crusts are together?

It is singular that Orange county people should bring their own pure whiskey to town and then make use of our hospitals when they get drunk.

Two gentlemen talking on the Erie Railway about the state of French. Said one, "I like the conjugations best." Said the other, "I like the pronouns." Said No. 1, "Them is nice."

A correspondent, who is sure how Bristow treats other people's whiskey, wants to know how he treats his own. Without the least hesitation we may say that he treats it straight.

Mr. J. M. Bailey says: "Neither political party is strong enough to nominate a good man if the other nominates one who is popular. You can put that in your pipe when you are out of tobacco."

It is claimed that if the majority rule be adopted at St. Louis Tilden will be voted for by the Virginia delegation, but that, if the two-thirds rule be adopted, that delegation will bring several ballots over for Hancock.

Mr. Daniel A. Caldwell, of Lynn, Mass., brother of the man who sent the cablegram which Proctor Knott suppressed, says that his brother is in England; that Josiah has not been in Italy, and that the Congressional committee does not want to send him.